

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
\$12 per annum. Postage to any  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

By Appointment to H.M.  
the King.

## BOVRIL

is ALL beef—prime—  
beef in a readily  
digestible form.

No. 15,925. 號五十二百九千五萬一第 日八十月三年元統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 7TH, 1909. 五拜禮 號七月五年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**S. MOUTRIE & CO.,  
LIMITED.**  
**THE HOME  
—OF THE  
VICTOR**

**NEW RECORDS  
—BY  
EVERY MAIL  
OVER 200 MACHINES  
AND  
10,000 RECORDS.**

**TO SELECT FROM  
THE LARGEST AND MOST  
UP-TO-DATE STOCK  
IN THE FAR EAST.**

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

**KOWLOON HOTEL**

**THE ONLY FIRST CLASS  
ESTABLISHMENT ACROSS  
THE WATER.**

Cooking by  
**AN CHONG.**

(Late Chief Cook for many years to late  
Mr. J. W. Osborne).

**O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.**

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909. [a692]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.**  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

**THE GRAND HOTEL.  
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.**

**FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.**

**COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.**  
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.

**BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.**

Special arrangements for a long stay.  
**F. DOMBALLE & M. MAILLE, Proprietors.**

[a46]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY  
LIMITED.**

**TIME TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every 15 minutes.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SUNDAYS.**

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS** at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to  
11.15 p.m., every half hour.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Vaux Road Central.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers**  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

**KUPPER'S  
PILSENER BEER.**  
**THE LEADING BEER IN THE  
FAR EAST.**

Telephone No. 75.

**SOLE AGENTS:**

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**

Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [a35]

## **PRESCRIPTION INSURANCE**

Isn't it worth something to know that your Prescription has been  
filled absolutely right; that the drugs used have been the best  
obtainable, that it is just as the doctor wants it? You have  
this Insurance when your Prescription is filled at WATKINS  
DISPENSARY, and our charges are no higher than those of  
other CHEMISTS.

## **QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS**

**WILL ALWAYS BE ON DUTY TO  
DISPENSE PRESCRIPTIONS.**

**WATKINS,  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**

**31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.**

**DAY AND NIGHT TELEPHONE: 492.**

[a39]

## **CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,**

**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS**

**LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.**

	Per Case.
<b>BRANDY</b> ★★★★★	\$22.50
"★★★★	20.00
"★★★	17.00
<b>WHISKY, PALL MALL</b>	20.00
" <b>JOHN WALKER &amp; SONS'</b>	
<b>OLD HIGHLAND</b>	12.50
" <b>C. P. &amp; CO'S SPECIAL</b>	
<b>BLEND</b>	10.50
<b>PORT WINE, INVALIDS</b>	20.00
" <b>DOURO</b>	13.50
<b>SHERRY, LA TORRE</b>	16.00
" <b>AMOROSO</b>	20.00
<b>BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.</b>	Qrs. 40.00 Pts. 42.00

**THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO**

**SIEMSEN & CO.**

**HONGKONG AGENTS.**

[a51]

## **LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**ARE NOW SHOWING NEW DESIGNS IN  
SELECTED TEAK FURNITURE.  
SIDEBOARDS AND DINNER WAGGONS.  
DINING TABLES. CHAIRS. DESKS.  
BOOKCASES. FOLDING CARD TABLES.  
HALLSTANDS. HALL CHAIRS.  
BEDROOM SUITES. WARDROBES.**

**FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP  
INSPECTION INVITED.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 9th April, 1909. [a53]

## **"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.**

**\$15.50 PER DOZ.**

**AN OLD MATURED WHISKY OF FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.  
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**SOLE AGENTS.**

[a34]

## **BREWER & CO., LIMITED.**

**FEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.  
TELEPHONE No. 696.**

Hydrographical Surveying, by Wharton  
and Field: New Enlarged and  
Revised Edition ..... \$17.00  
Modern Gas and Oil Engines, by F.  
Grover ..... 4.20  
The New Spirit in India, by H. W.  
Nevision ..... 9.00  
Personal Religion in Egypt, before  
Christianity ..... 2.25  
Three Plays of Shakespeare, by  
Swaburne ..... 2.25  
My Experiences in Cyprus, by Basil  
Stewart ..... 4.50  
Roman Life and Manners, by L.  
Friedlander ..... 4.50  
The Art of Modern Conjurings, by  
Coles' Fun Doctor ..... 1.75  
Another Hardy Garden Book, by  
The Fernandes Reciter: Popular and  
Humorous ..... 2.75  
Regulations Relating to the Examination  
of Engineers ..... 40  
Regulations and Suggestions as to the  
Survey of the Machinery of  
Steamships ..... 40

**NEW NOVELS \$1.75 EACH.**  
High Life in the Far East, by James Dalziel:  
Author of "In the First Watch."  
Septimus, by William J. Locke: Author  
of "Beloved Vagabond."  
Adventures of Louis Blake, by Louis Becke.  
The Tempting of Paul Chester, by Alice  
and Claude Askew.  
The Crime on Canvas by F. M. White.  
Sir Morcombe's Marriage, by Florence  
Warden.  
The Capture of Paul Beck, by M. McDonnell  
Bodkin.  
The House Called Herriah, by "Rita."  
The Iron Heel, by Jack London.  
The Sin of Alison Darling, by L. G.  
Moberly.  
"This My Son" René Basin.  
We of the Never Never, by Mrs. Arness  
Gunn.  
The Conventionalists, by R. H. Benson. [a32]

## **NOTICES OF FIRMS**

**THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.**

**I have To-day handed over Charge of the  
Company's Interests to M. B. A.  
WENNINK.  
N. G. M. LUYKX,  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [709]**

## **NOTICE**

**I have This Day resumed my Business of  
SHARES AND GENERAL BROKERS.  
THOMAS I. ROSE  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [64]**

**THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.**

## **NOTICE**

**MR. WALTER GEORGE DARBY will  
take over the General Management  
of the Company's Business and affairs during  
my absence.  
J. WHEELEY,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [686]**

## **DR. M. H. CHAUN.**

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]**

## **STUNG TING**

**SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [504]**

**THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.**

Have much pleasure in announcing further

## **REDUCTIONS**

## **BUTTER PRICES**

FROM 1st MAY, 1909.  
"Buttercup" Brand 65 cents per lb.  
"Dairymaid" Brand 70 " "  
"Daisy" Brand 75 " "

May be had in 1/2 lb Pats. [563]

## **SINGON & CO.**

**IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING  
LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central  
Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]**

## **GRACA & CO.**

(Established 1896).  
No. 27, DES VOUX ROAD.  
Dealers in  
**POSTAGE STAMPS**  
AND  
**VIEW POST CARDS.**  
Just Received a Selection of  
SERIES ILLUSTRATED  
**POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS**  
of Latest Edition, from \$1.75 to \$16 Each.  
SUGAR CORN SEEDS.  
Inspection Invited. [548]

## **INSURANCE**

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN  
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1907  
\$18,114,624.**

Authorized Capital \$3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000  
Paid-up Capital 667,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.**  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]

## **AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.**

**CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]**

## **NEW CARTRIDGES.**

**BY popular English Manufacturers. In  
all Bores and Sizes.  
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED  
SHOTS. From No. 10 to .588S. at 36, 47 and  
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited. **WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [623]**

## **TIME FLIES!**

**SO DOES YOUR OPPORTUNITY.**  
We have now only a few left of  
**THE CELEBRATED**

**W. B. CORSETS.**  
NIFORM AND ERECT FORM!  
Most Popular in the World and worn by the  
leading Society Belles of Europe and America.  
ONLY TO BE HAD FROM  
**HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.**  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [41]

## **A LING & CO.**

**19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.**  
Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

## **A TACK & CO.**

**FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE,  
26, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.**  
DEALERS IN  
**LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES,  
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.**  
Cameras fitted with  
"ZEISS," "GOERZ," "ROSS" & "ALDIS"  
Lenses.  
**DEVELOPING AND PRINTING  
A SPECIALITY.**  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

## **HOTELS**

### **HONGKONG HOTEL**

**FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.**

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
String Band Plays during Dinner.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents.  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [a43]

### **KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

**A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.**

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a551]

### **"KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.**

**APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
MACDONNELL ROAD.**  
Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "EACHSOLA."  
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.  
**ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water**  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE. [a45]

### **"BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.**

**STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour.**  
Telephone No. 690.  
Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS.  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

### **ORIENTAL HOTEL**

**TELEPHONE 197.**

**No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**

Mrs. M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.  
A thoroughly first-class and up-to-date Hotel.

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort  
to Residents and Tourists.  
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.  
MODERATE RATES.  
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.  
For Particulars, apply to  
M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a47]

### **"BOA VISTA"**

**(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA).  
MACAO.**

**THE Hotel is under European manage-  
ment and most strict supervision as to  
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.**

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
city of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.

Cable Address: "Boavista."  
For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER. [a195]

### **VICTORIA HOTEL**

**SHAMEN-CANTON.**

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.  
Telegraphic address: "VICTORIA, SHAMEN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

### **MACAO HOTEL.**

**MACAO.**

MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.

Telegraphic address: "FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF FRAGA GRANDE.

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under  
experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given  
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor. [a1623]

### **KIALAT HOTEL.**

**SWATOW.**

**If you go to Swatow don't forget to stay**

**at the KIALAT HOTEL. Nic.**

Comfortable Rooms, excellent cuisine.

Situated five minutes run by rickshaw from  
German Consulate.

Mrs. E. WILL, Proprietress.

Swatow, 1st April, 1909. [1552]



## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

WATSON'S  
VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKYA BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE  
MALT WHISKIES DISTILLED  
IN SCOTLANDGENUINE AGE  
AND  
FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

PER DOZEN \$16.50

ROBT. PORTER & Co's  
BULL DOG BRAND  
GUINNESS' STOUT  
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
ONLY communications relating to the news  
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and  
addresses with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of  
good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that  
have already appeared in other papers will be  
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Telegraphic Address: P. W. S.  
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P. O. Box, 56. Telephone No. 12.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 7TH 1909.

It has been a favourite subject of discussion in the Far East how far the secret societies which exist so largely in China and in any place to which the Chinese resort, undermine all effective government, and how far it might be possible, by firm action, to put them down. Experience seems to prove that when once a secret society has been fairly started, it is almost impossible by any efforts of the Government to put an end to it. Certainly such has been the fact in China. All efforts made by the authorities have really proved useless. In one way or another they are evaded; and, if it is felt that the measures taken against a given secret society are becoming somewhat embarrassing to it, the name is changed and the opposition to law and order goes on as before. Many, who have had the welfare of China at heart, have despaired of any improvement in consequence of this cancer in the body politic, and, seeing the enormous power which well-known secret associations have constantly exercised, this feeling of despair would seem to be fully justified. It has been urged that the Chinese Government themselves are responsible for a great deal of the unsoundness that exists in this direction; and it cannot be denied that to some extent this is true. There have been abuses on the part of those in authority which have been a sufficient cause for common action on the part of those who were subject to them; and common action in a country where anything in the form of opposition to the governing

officials is severely visited, is likely very soon to take the form of secret conclaves, and these to lead to the formation of secret political associations. Once these last are formed, it is almost impossible to deal with them directly; and the only course which can be adopted to bring them to an end is to remove as far as possible, any bona fide grievances which have brought them into existence. This, even, is no easy task. When a system of combined secret opposition to authority has been well established, a force is at once evoked which ere long obtains a dominant influence in the secret society itself. The more temperate members soon lose all power, and the loud blustering desperadoes are those who are most listened to; who are able to exert most power over the other members and who force their action into the most dangerous directions. This is perfectly well-known to the Chinese themselves; and the wonder is that people of so practical and common-sense a character are so readily attracted by such societies and so prone to form them wherever they may be. In Singapore such societies have existed for a long time past, and have caused the Government no little trouble. Of late years we have not heard so much of them as formerly, but they are still there and may at any time be an element with which the Colonial authorities may have to deal. During the short period that the Chinese have been in the Transvaal they began to form their inevitable associations, though fortunately no doubt from the fact that the Chinese were a constantly changing population, they did not do much harm there, beyond endeavouring to back up the Indian in their claims for full recognition as British subjects. In which attempt, they effected very little good for their Asiatic friends. Dangerous secret societies, such as those which exist in China itself, do not fortunately seem to take deep root in the various Colonies to which the Chinese resort—but the same tendency to combine "agis the Government" is manifested wherever the Celestial goes, and this is no doubt one of the reasons why he is looked upon as an unwelcome visitor in many places. In an ordinary way, however, such combinations in the Colonies do not go beyond making it necessary for the authorities to interfere to put down some disturbance between rival factions, as with the "Ghee Hing" and "To-Pai-Kong" in the Straits; but in China itself the large secret societies have long been a terror to the officials and have often been able to set them at defiance. With their temporising instincts the Chinese authorities have been generally inclined to look upon such societies when possible with a blind eye; and often to go so far as to come to a tacit understanding with them. Needless to say such policy has frequently formed an encouragement to them, and upon general principles is open to serious objection. It is natural that a great deal should have been said from time to time against what seems on the surface unpardonable weakness; but, if temporising has often been carried too far by the Chinese, it must in fairness be admitted that there has been some excuse for it. When we consider how impossible it has often proved in European countries to deal with the same difficulties, we may make some allowances for the Chinese having equally failed to do so. We have not to look further than Ireland to form some idea of the difficulty that has to be contended with. By all accounts at the present time there are parts of that country where the government is simply paralysed by secret associations, and where a man who incurs their displeasure is as helpless as any who might be denounced by similar societies in China. In Italy, in Russia, in France to some extent, and even in so steady-going and sober a country as Germany, among the so-called socialists, similar combinations have of late years been causing much uneasiness and the wisest statesmen are unable to make much headway against them. We ought not therefore to be much surprised if the Chinese who have special traditional difficulties in regard to administration should be unable to do what much stronger Governments are powerless to effect, and should be tempted in a way to "hold a candle to the devil," and to abstain from adopting rigid methods which might possibly lead to mischief greater than that against which they were directed.

Sir Alexander Hume has gone home, via Siberia, on one year's leave of absence.

The German Mail of the 7th April was delivered in London on the 5th inst.

C. F. Linden, A.B., appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of stowing away on the S.S. Boronia. The hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

Dr. Beelmarie von Blokland, the new Minister for the Netherlands, has arrived at the Capital. His Excellency travelled by the Siberian route. Until lately, he held the position of secretary to the Netherlands Parliament at the Hague.

General van Heuten, the Governor-General of Netherlands India, will retire from the high office at the expiration of his term of service in October.

We notice that the Hon. Mr. Gresson has been participating in the training at Tientsin for the coming races. He was riding Major Nathan's "best grey."

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., fined two boatwomen and a boatman each \$30 for failing to exhibit regulation lights.

Yesterday afternoon, a Chinaman at East Point made an unsuccessful attempt to end his life by cutting his throat with a knife. He was removed to hospital, where he is now under treatment.

Mr. Behaghel, a German mining engineer, has entered the service of the Provincial Government Mining Board at Tientsin as an advisor. Mr. Behaghel was formerly Director of one of the Shantung Mining Companies.

We observe that on St. George's Day the British Concession at Tientsin "presented a gay and festive appearance." Tientsin appears to be about the only place in China where the Patron Saint of England is thus honoured.

The native who recently attacked a woman in Gough Street with a chopper, and inflicted several nasty wounds on her head and body, was sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's yesterday to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Hundreds of foreigners have recently been visiting the Summer Palace at Peking, application having first to be made through the legations. The accommodation at the Peking Hotels has been taxed to the utmost. "So great is the crush," says a report, "that men are forced to sleep on billiard tables and in other inconvenient places." The boom in the Hotel trade in Peking is described as unprecedented.

## THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

The Hippodrome Circus continues to receive a fair share of public patronage, and the many good turns provided are greatly appreciated. Acrobats, gymnasts, equestrians and glowers earned much applause again last night, and all connected with the show should have agreeable recollections of their stay in Hongkong, for the local public generally are used to a high standard of entertainment, and unless this is forthcoming they are not slow to exhibit their disapproval. This disagreeable course, however, has not been necessary in the present instance; most of the remarks passed on the Hippodrome being highly congratulatory.

## BANDMANN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

"The Sign of the Cross," Wilson Barrett's great masterpiece, was performed last night at the Theatre Royal, and the production is undoubtedly the best which has yet been staged by this talented company. Mr. Henry Dallas as Marcus Superbus made a perfect prefect, and his interpretation was undoubtedly powerful. Miss Talbot Lloyd made a superb Mercia, and Miss Edna Earle as Stephanus fully invested her part with the true feeling of a Christian martyr. Mrs. Henry Dallas appeared as Berenice, the wealthy patrician beauty, and Miss Florence Dalton as Poppaea, the Empress. Mr. Pease took the part of Tigellinus, Mr. Alves as Nero, and Mr. Gray as Licinius. To-night the sensational drama "Its never too late to mend," will be staged.

## ANTI-OPIMUM MEASURES IN HONAN.

A correspondent writing to the Tientsin Times from Changchow, Honan, says: "For the first time in this region we observe an effective blow being dealt at the opium evil. Sporadic and still efforts at closing up opium dens have been made, but now the cultivation of the poppy is being vigorously suppressed. One informant reports that not a single plant can this year be found throughout a considerable region which was formerly being devoted here and more exclusively to opium growing."

The district magistrate says he has been making trips incognito through every part of his country, and that he knows there is no opium being produced there this year. In another large and fertile valley, forty miles west of here, the inhabitants have been especially defiant towards official proclamations on the subject, but a deputy and a force of soldiers sufficient to overawe them have been sent in, and everywhere the poppy is being ploughed up.

## CHINA'S PROPOSED CURRENCY.

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS AT FIXED EXCHANGE.

The Board of Finance, says a northern native paper, after a lengthy conference with the Cheongwuchai and the Grand Council has recommended the following reforms in the currency.

The immediate manufacture of three denominations—

4 mace and 4 candareen, representing \$20.

2 mace and 2 candareen, representing \$10.

1 mace and 1 candareen, representing \$5.

The silver coins are to be of the following denominations—

A dollar coin, 6 mace and 5 candareen in weight, equivalent to 100 copper cents in exchange.

A coin of 9 mace 7 candareen in weight equivalent to 150 copper cents in exchange.

Subsidiary coins of three grades, namely 50 cent, 20 cent and 10 cent pieces.

Copper coins are to be—

1. A coin of 100 cash, 10 cash, 5 cash, 2 cash and 1 cash.

A ten cent coin will be equivalent to 100 cash and a dollar to 1,000 cash in exchange. No discount will be allowed in exchange, and the coins must be accepted at their face value.

## TELEGRAMS.

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## PROMOTION FOR MR. ROCKHILL.

Tokyo, May 6th.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, who has been the United States Minister at Peking since 1905, has been promoted to St. Petersburg.

[Mr. Rockhill's career is thus set forth in *Who's Who in the Far East*:—Born April 1, 1854, in Edith Howell Peking. Educated at Paris, France. Appointed 2nd Secretary of Legation, Peking, April 9, 1884; Secretary of Legation, Peking, July 1, 1885; Charge d'Affaires, Peking, Dec. 1887, to April, 1887; with two scientific missions to China, Mongolia and Tibet under auspices of Smithsonian Institution, received Victoria gold medal, Royal Geographical Society 1893; Chief Clerk, Department of State, Washington, April 1893; 3rd Assistant Secretary of State, Feb. 1895; Minister of the U.S. to Greece, Roumania and Serbia, July 1897; Director of International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, May, 1899; Special Commissioner of U.S. to China, July 20, 1900; Plenipotentiary of U.S. for settlement of Boxer troubles, Peking, 1901; resumed duties at Washington, Oct. 1901; Minister of U.S. to China since March, 1905. Publications: *Various Oriental and geographical works. Clubs: Metropolitan, Washington, Cosmos, Washington. Address: American Legation, Peking, North China.*]

## AMERICAN SQUADRON AT YOKOHAMA.

Tokyo, May 6th.

The American Asiatic Squadron has arrived at Yokohama.

Receptions are being planned similar to those which have just been tendered to the British Squadron.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## THE TURF.

London, May 5th.

The race for the Chester Cup resulted as follows:—

Santo Strato...	1
All Black .....	2
Tirallerie (colt) .....	3

## GERMANS MURDERED IN YUNNAN.

London, May 5th.

It is reported at Cologne that two German travellers have been murdered in Yunnan.

Details are lacking.

## THE EX-SULTAN'S WEALTH.

London, May 5th.

The Commission appointed to take an inventory of the property in the Yildiz Kiosk discovered bank notes amounting to £450,000, a large quantity of jewellery, and a rosary valued at £75,000.

Documents found show that Abdul Hamid possessed over a million pounds in foreign banks.

## REGULAR AIRSHIP SERVICES.

London, May 6th.

The Zeppelin Company has arranged for a regular service of airships between Lucerne and Friedrichshafen; also for two trips daily around Lucerne.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET.

London, May 6th.

The House of Commons has voted the Ten resolution by 332 votes to 179 after the closure had been carried on the motion of Mr. Lloyd George by 308 votes to 201.

The smallness of the majority on the closure vote was greeted with Opposition and Nationalist cheers.

[Enter telegrams have contained no previous reference to any proposal to tax tea in the United Kingdom.—Ep.]

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND AERIAL NAVIGATION.

London, May 6th.

The Premier (Mr. Asquith) announced in the House of Commons to-day that a Committee of the highest aerial experts had been appointed to advise the Government.

A special department is being established at Chiswick.

The Admiralty and the War Office are building a number of dirigible balloons.

## MEETINGS OF MONARCHS.

London, May 6th.

The Tsar will meet President Fallieres at Brest in June.

The Kaiser is to meet King Emmanuel at Brindisi on the 12th inst.

## DETECTIVES IN A DESTROYER.

THEY SAID H. M. S. GRAFTON AND MADE A CAPTURE.

All day long on 1st ult., detectives of Portsmouth were busy investigating new clues to the mystery of the disappearance of £2,700 pay money of H.M.S. *Dracnought* from the cruiser *Indomitable*.

The trail was in the first case picked up at Portsmouth by Detective Insp. Matthews and Detective-sergeant Shepherd, of the borough force, but now Scotland Yard has come upon the scene with Chief Insp. Collins directing inquiries. The detectives have been at Whale Island gunnery school at Portsmouth, conducting investigations, which are of a very delicate nature. Two suspects, both unmarried, have been detained—one a second-class petty officer, the other a leading seaman.

A clue to the suspects transpired at Portsmouth through a person endeavouring to cash one of £500 worth of notes missing from the ship's safe. As the result of their inquiries the local detectives caused a man on Whale Island to be placed under detention and wanted another.

The latter was ascertained to be on board H.M.S. *Grafton*, tender to the gunnery school which was then carrying out firing operations off Boleoy. Detectives were taken out to the *Grafton* on a destroyer, and they brought the suspect back to Whale Island with them. A search of the two men resulted in the discovery of some "bank notes" and some gold. This, however, was not in itself suspicious. The total was not large, and might well have been accumulated by saving.

But at Whale Island a startling find was made of a complete burglar's outfit, including a small revolver and a number of skeleton keys. It is believed, however, on the island that the rifled safe was opened by means of a duplicate key, and the paymaster's office contents were left untouched. The plunder being deposited in a boat in waiting, which got away from Chatham under cover of a fog. Action, it is expected, will be taken by the Admiralty upon the report of Scotland Yard, under the Naval Discipline Act, and will be by court-martial. The police investigations are very involved, as the evidence is purely circumstantial, and will not be completed for some time. Very few of the notes and none of the money has been recovered, and further arrests are possible.

## THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

The report on the administration of the Opium Department for the twelve months which ended on the 31st October last contains interesting references to the reduction in the cultivation of the poppy in the Behar and Benares Agencies.

Consequent on the policy which aims at the eventual extinction of the trade with him in opium, the Government of India are steadily curtailing manufacture of the drug. The area which is "settled" annually for cultivation was ordered to be restricted to 900,000 bighas in the year 1907-8, but later on it was announced that a further reduction of 50,000 bighas might be carried out. Eventually the area actually dealt with was just under 845,300 bighas as against 952,000 in the preceding year. "This decrease," it is said, "was due partly to action taken by the Department in refusal of licenses for the less productive lands in order to effect concentration, partly to the growing unpopularity of the poppy crop and partly to the unfavourable opening of the season." A reduction of over 100,000 bighas in a single year is certainly remarkable, but this would not have been secured if there had not been drought in the Benares Agency, where many of the cultivators abandoned their poppy crop and betook themselves to famine relief work. It is noticed also that the best land is no longer being devoted to the crop. In both Agencies cultivation will be slowly but surely concentrated. Advances will not be made to cultivators whose lands are poor, and as the very best lands will probably be given in an increasing ratio to other crops, it seems likely that the poppy will finally be grown only on soil of medium quality. The result will be a decline in the annual output, and automatically, the production of opium will be less and less. It is too early yet to say whether or not this will be experienced by those who have grown the poppy for many years, but the official reference to the increasing unpopularity of the crop is significant—"Pioneer."

## CHINA THE FIRST HOME OF GOLF.

IS THE GAME EXPENSIVE?

A writer in the *Globe* says "while Scotland is popularly understood to be the country where the game of golf originated, I think, without fear of contradiction, I can safely say that China is the country responsible for the birth of the game. Scotland certainly brought golf into notoriety, largely due to the fact that the local authorities in the various towns have established golf courses for the masses. Take, for instance, Edinburgh, where, on the Braids Hills course, which is one of the finest inland courses in the British Isles, you can have a round for two pence, and a tram-car ride from any part of the city to within a few hundred yards of the first tee. Under such conditions golf is not expensive, but I should hesitate to suggest that, under ordinary conditions, as the game is played in the Loath, golf is an inexpensive game. By the time one has paid railway fare, new ball, caddy, lunch, and sundries which last item is often the largest of the lot, a day's golf becomes nearly as great a luxury as a day's polo."

This is the first time, by the way, we have heard it claimed that China was the first home of golf! Golf is certainly an expensive game at home wherever there are no town courses. It usually means for the Londoner a day's holiday, a railway journey, luncheon, caddy's fee, two new balls, besides extras.

## STANDARD OIL STEAMER "ASHTABULA."

INSPECTED BY CHINESE SHIPPERS.

At the invitation of the Standard Oil Company of New York, a number of Chinese merchants and shippers yesterday paid a visit of inspection to the British steamer *Ashabula*, a commodious oil ship trading between San Francisco and the East. The object of the visit was to acquaint the Chinese with the excellent cargo accommodation which this ship possesses, and to dissuade their minds of the idea that cargo carried on an oil ship would be affected in any way from the fumes of the oil. After an exhaustive inspection, and explanations of the methods adopted for the preservation of perishable cargo, which appeared to be appreciated by the visitors, the Standard Oil Company may expect to receive a fair share of the carrying trade to the Pacific Slope.

The *Ashabula* has a cargo capacity of 13,500 tons. After the discharge of her oil cargo for the East the large tanks are first steamed out, then washed with caustic soda, and afterwards coated with lime-wash. Then woodwork, similar to that used in ordinary cargo steamers, is placed at the bottom of the tanks. The tanks are ventilated from the fan room by a 15 foot fan turning 1,500 revolutions to the minute. In addition to the tank accommodation there is a large space on each side of the ship on the 'tween deck, which runs the length of the vessel. This is divided into compartments for the reception of sensitive cargo, these compartments being ventilated in this manner, probably stated. Five hundred tons of cargo can be stowed on each side of the deck, the space available being divided into ten compartments five on each side.

Although it is a new departure on the part of the Standard Oil Company to bid for Chinese cargo, their fleet carrying to India have been engaged in the carrying trade for a number of years with much success, the vessels turning out better cargo than the average tramp steamer, owing to the fine system of ventilation.

It is worthy of mention that the *Ashabula* was chartered by the Russian Government at the time of the Russo-Japan war, and that she accompanied the Baltic Fleet as far as Saigon as watership. Subsequently she was purchased by the Standard Oil Company from the builders, and since she has been taken over some £1,500 have been expended on alterations and improvements. She has now excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers, but which alterations which are in progress are completed, she will be able to carry twenty-eight. Her speed averages eleven knots. She burns oil on her trip from America, but uses coal on the return voyage.

The visitors yesterday were entertained by Captain Harding and his wife, whose hospitality was greatly appreciated, and whose kind invitation to visit them again on their return, will in many instances certainly not be overlooked.

## THE SECRET OF "STANDARD OIL."

BY ITS CREATOR.

In his random reminiscences in the *World's Work* Mr. J. D. Rockefeller describes the way he came to organise a firm to refine and deal in oil. In 1865 the firm of Clark and Rockefeller was dissolved, and the firm of Rockefeller and Andrews established. The capital stock was \$214,500. Gradually there was organised the Standard Oil Company, with a capital of £200,000. He describes the success of the Standard Oil Company to its consistent policy of making the volume of its business large through the merit and cheapness of its products. It has spared no expense in utilising the best and most efficient methods of manufacture. It has sought for the best superintendents, and has paid the best wages. He goes on to say: "We educated our own men; we trained many of them from boyhood; we strive to keep them loyal by providing them full scope for their ability; they were given opportunities to buy stock, and the company itself helped them to finance their purchases. I may say that the company has been in all its history a most happy association of busy people."

The dividends of the Standard Oil Company run up to 40 per cent on the capital stock of twenty millions sterling. The capital stock could be raised several hundred per cent without a penny of over-capitalisation or "water." The increase in the value of the Company's possession has been natural and absolutely normal, he says.

## CHARACTER THE CLUE.

In speaking of the real beginning of the Standard Oil Company, he insists that it was not so much the consolidation of the firms, but the coming together of the men who had the combined brain power to do the work, which was the essential thing. "It is not merely capital and 'plant' and strictly material thing which made up a business, but the character of the men behind these things, their personalities and abilities. These are the essentials to be reckoned with."

He disclaims very emphatically certain allegations of having bought property from a widow for less than its value. On the question of rebates, he admits that the Standard Oil Company did receive rebates from railways prior to 1890, but received no advantages for which it did not give compensation. The reason for rebates was that such was the railway's method of business. The profits of the company did not come from advantages given by railways.

## DR. STEIN'S EXPEDITION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

It is gratifying to know, says the *Times*, that the Indian Government have lost no time in recognising the help which Dr. Stein received during his recent expedition from various Chinese officials. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been asked to convey the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India to the officials concerned, through the British Minister at Peking and the Chinese Government. As regards Dr. Stein's Chinese secretary, Chiang-sun-yieh, the Government of India have decided to present him with a gold watch bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Government of India to Chiang-sun-yieh for valuable service to Dr. M. A. Stein during his tour of exploration in Chinese Turkestan and Western China, 1906-1908."



## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, May 6th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.  
[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]APPEAL FROM A JUDGMENT OF THE  
CHIEF JUSTICE.

This was the fourth day of the hearing of the appeal in which the Hip On Exchange and Loan Co. Ltd., and the Hongkong and Manila Yuen Shing Exchange and Trading Co., Ltd. were appellants, Li Po Kam being respondent. The appellants moved to reverse the judgment of the Chief Justice in an original action in so far as it directed, (1) That the sale by the appellants to Kwok Yik Ting of certain property, the subject of a counterclaim, be set aside, and that the consequent entries be made in the Land Office Register; and (2) That the appellants' claim, as plaintiffs in the action, be dismissed as against the respondent Li Po Kam with costs; and (3) That the appellants and Kwok Yik Ting (the defendant to the counter claim) pay to Li Po Kam his costs of the counter claim.

The defendant, to the counter claim, Kwok Yik Ting, asked that the judgment, whereby it was directed that the sale of the properties from the Hip On Insurance Co. Ltd., to the appellants be set aside, be reversed so far as it declared such sale to be invalid.

Li Po Kam appealed on the ground that the release of Li Po Kam from liability under the mortgage also released him.

The Hip On and Yuen Shing Companies were represented by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley); Kwok Yik Ting was represented by Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. E. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Denny, Looker and Deacon); Li Po Kam was represented by Messrs. M. W. Slade and E. Potter who were instructed by Mr. F. Paget Hott (of Messrs. Bratton and Hott). Li Po Kam was represented by Mr. E. G. Cathrop, who was instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

Mr. Pollock stated that since the previous adjournment of the Court he had had an opportunity of looking up cases cited, and did not propose to press his objection as to the appeal being out of time. He also thought it would be convenient if Li Po Kam's cross motion of motion was taken separately after the other notices of motion had been disposed of. It might result in a saving of costs.

Mr. Slade had no objection, and the Court concurred.

Mr. Cathrop thought it was time he arose to appear on behalf of his client, and to explain what seemed to him an important position in the matter. He understood that he had been joined as a party by order of the Court, and that the appellants knew that both appellants objected to his being made a party. In his judgment the Chief Justice said that the mortgage as between Li Po Kam and the plaintiff was still subsisting, and Counsel's client was entitled under that judgment to that decision. If the sale was a good one, he presumed it would have to be held good both as regards Li Po Kam and Li Po Kam. Then his client's rights under the mortgage were gone. The appellants asked that the sale should be held good, and that the decision of the Chief Justice on that point should be reversed. That sale could not be held good without affecting Li Po Kam's position under the judgment. What the appellants were in fact asking was that the sale should be held good as affecting Li Po Kam, but they were content that it should be held bad as far as Li Po Kam went. That was an extraordinary position; an absolutely impossible position; therefore he was an interested party, and a very interested party under the judgment.

The Chief Justice—I am glad you see it now. Mr. Cathrop—I saw it all along, but I was quite content to sit here and hear what they had to say. Proceeding, Counsel said that as regarded both appellants, it was a case of motion asking that the sale should be held good, he was a necessary party. The appellants then went on to say that assuming the Court did not set the sale aside, still there should be an order against Li Po Kam, one of the mortgagors, compelling him to redeem. Now, they were in fact asking the Court to make an order affecting the equity of redemption, but at the same time they only brought in one of the mortgagors, Li Po Kam, and took no notice whatever of the other mortgagor. On that it was clear that no order could be made as to redemption unless all the necessary parties were before the Court, and no person could be said to be a necessary party, he thought, than a mortgagor. When the speaker came into the case on Monday afternoon he pointed out to their Lordships that the time had expired within which the appellants were entitled to take proceedings by way of appeal as against Li Po Kam. He might be made a party, but the order was promissory; their Lordships could not hear an appeal after six months had expired, except on special grounds. It had been held time after time by Courts in England that a mistake in law was no ground for extending time for appeal. Here, if he was right, and if Li Po Kam ought to have been made a party, it was the appellants who ought to have made him a respondent. They had made a mistake as to their legal position, and that was no ground for granting an extension of time. Therefore, as far as Li Po Kam was concerned, their Lordships must dismiss the appeal, even if the result was that they had to dismiss it as far as the other respondent was concerned. There had been no application for special leave, and the appellants still continued to say that Li Po Kam ought not to be a party, and refused to make him one.

The Pulse Judge—Your position is that as a mortgagor you get the benefit of the decision without being a party?

Mr. Cathrop—Yes.

Mr. Pollock thought there was a plain and simple answer to Mr. Cathrop's ingenious argument, and that was that the documents given by the plaintiff companies to Li Po Kam only operated as his Lordship held in the Court below, and from which Li Po Kam was not in any way appealing, as the discharge of Li Po Kam on the personal covenant in his mortgage. The Chief Justice held with regard to the subject of the property that no document which was given by the plaintiff companies, or either of them, to Li Po Kam, affected the fact that those properties had been pledged as security. Therefore the position was that Li Po Kam's half share must be applied, and still remained applicable, notwithstanding any documents given by the plaintiffs to Li Po Kam to pay off whatever charges ought to be paid. It was absolutely immaterial to Li Po Kam whether the property was sold, at an undervalue or not, because whatever deficiency there might be, the plaintiffs could not go against him. That was the ruling of the Chief Justice, against which nobody had brought an appeal. Regarding the sale at an alleged undervalue, there was only one person interested, and that was Li Po Kam.

Mr. Slade—There may be a large surplus, then Li Po Kam is directly affected.

The Chief Justice—The point which Mr. Cathrop has made is that there may be other points outside the question of the sale which may affect them.

Mr. Pollock—My friend cannot roam over a large field not covered by our notice of appeal. Authorities I have quoted clearly lay down that one tenant in common can redeem.

After hearing further argument the hearing of the appeal was postponed sine die.

## MASONIC INAUGURATION CEREMONY AT SHANGHAI.

The Masonic Hall was last night (says the Mercury of the 1st inst.) the scene of the most important Masonic function which has taken place in Shanghai in recent years. Worshipful Brother Robert Sutcliffe Ivey being inaugurated as District Grand Master of Northern China, E.C. It had been originally arranged that Bro. W. Bro. Sir Paul Chater, D.G.M. of Hong Kong and South China, should perform the inauguration ceremony, but owing to his having sustained a somewhat serious accident the previous week he was unable to attend, his place being taken by W. Bro. T. F. Hough, Deputy D.G.M. of Hong Kong and South China. There was a very large attendance of Masons in the hall to witness the ceremony, all the Lodges in Shanghai under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China having large contingents while Tientsin, Chinkiang and Kiating Lodges were also represented. The local Lodges under the Scottish and Massachusetts constitutions were also fully represented. Besides the Deputy District Grand Master, the District Grand Lodge of Hong Kong and South China was represented by W. Bro. W. J. Tatcher, D.G.M., W. H. Wickham, D.J.G.W., A.O.D., Gordon, D. G. Sec., and E. C. T. Lewis. A deputation was also present from the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hong Kong and South China consisting of W. Bro. H. Horley, D.G. Sec., and W. Bro. F. East, P.D.G.M. The proceedings were opened by W. Bro. T. F. Hough, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.M., who extended a hearty welcome to the visiting brethren. All being in readiness W. Bro. Ivey was received and the inauguration ceremony was gone through in a most impressive manner. After the Rt. Wor. Grand Master had been duly installed and invested, his first duty was to appoint W. Bro. William Charles Murray as Deputy District Grand Master, an appointment that met with universal satisfaction.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a large number of the brethren adjourned to the Club Concordia where a splendid banquet was given. The Town Band, under the direction of Mr. Dr. Souza was in attendance and rendered a choice selection of popular music during the evening. While the banquet was in progress the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and honoured. Songs, etc., were also contributed by several of the musical brethren and a pleasant evening was brought to a close about midnight, thus terminating an historical event that will be long remembered by all who participated.

## CRUSADE AGAINST PROLONGED CREDIT.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Penang Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Cecil Guinness, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, said he feared he was unable to paint in rosy colours the outlook of Penang's trade in the revival of the crusade against the pernicious system of prolonged credit. He urged the importance of a scheme having in view definitely, the settlement of who the partners of shops were, and said that while protecting creditors traders would not be inconvenienced. Mr. Guinness considered that they could not look to America buying tin freely until the terms of the new tariff were settled, and the home market operated freely. He praised the work of the Government in respect to the facilities for handling cargo at the wharves, which, he said, were now more satisfactory than ever. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that Penang would reap many benefits by the inclusion of Kedah in the federal States.

## NOVEL LANDING FROM A MAIL STEAMER.

Just when the R. M. S. *Marmora* was about to draw out from the quays at Fremantle, on March 30, preparatory to taking her departure for the Eastern States, it was discovered that the usual belated visitor from the shore had failed to land. The gangway had been wheeled away. The ready-made crew of the *Marmora*, however, was quick to one of the jacks caused the way to spring to one of the hydraulic winches, and the boat was rapidly lowered to the dock. Here, said the officer, "put your foot in the hook and hang on." In a few seconds the belated individual was run up to the top of the derrick, and was swung out over the side of the steamer, and lowered on to the quay, amid cheers from the onlookers.

## REVIEW.

*Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai and other Treaty Ports of China.*  
London: Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co., Ltd.

Though like most books of the kind, the work has its defects, we can still congratulate the publishers upon the production of a volume which is eminently worthy of a prominent place in the libraries of all men interested in the Far East. The Publishers in a preface explain that the work is the outcome of an enterprise designed to give in an attractive form full and reliable information with reference to the outlying parts of the Empire. We think they are fully justified in claiming for this work that it is not only of solid and enduring value for purposes of reference and for practical business objects, but is also of unique interest to all who are concerned in the development of the Empire.

Including a very useful index, there are 948 quarto pages comprised within the Morocco covers of the book. Art paper has been used in order that the best results might be obtained in the printing of the numerous process-blocks used for illustrative purposes through out the work. There are scenes, we may say hundreds of portraits of men identified with the government and the business interests of these ports; there are views of the places described—picturesque scenery, scenes of every-day life, photographic reproductions of business offices, of mills and of stores. The publishers, anticipating no doubt some objection to the number of commercial photographs in the book, and the accompanying descriptive letterpress, make their defence in the preface. They remind us that a work of this magnitude cannot be produced except at very considerable cost. "As the publishers do not ask for any Government subsidy, because of the restrictions which it might impose upon them," (and because, we fancy, the application would be futile) "this cost has to be met in part by the receipt from the sale of copies and in part by revenue from the insertion of commercial photographs." The publishers venture to think that this fact furnishes no ground for adverse criticism. We do not entirely endorse that view. We agree that these photographs add to, rather than detract from, the value of the book, since they serve to show the manifold interests of the country and constitute a picturesque and useful feature that is not without interest to the general reader and student of economics, while it is of undoubted value to business men throughout the Empire. This would all be true enough if these commercial photographs with the accompanying descriptive letterpress, enabled the reader to judge of the relative importance of the business enterprises which thus obtain advertisement. For example, the enterprising firm of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire employing in their various establishments scores of European assistants and hundreds of Chinese, are represented in the Hongkong section of the book by thirty-five lines of letterpress—less than is given to some of the "one horse shows" in the Colony. There is no "commercial photograph" of the new Taikeo dock—the largest in the East—and no view of the Taikeo Sugar Refinery, nor the Taikeo Office on the Praya, and no one would gather from a glance at the commercial photographs that the firm of Butterfield & Swire ranks where it does in the commercial and industrial life of the port. There is nothing to indicate in the body of the book that these commercial photographs and letterpress descriptions are paid for according to space occupied, and there seems to us to be justification for adverse criticism in that these commercial sections do not adequately show "the manifold interests" of the various places described.

We have nothing but praise for the historical sketches and the descriptions of the general features of the places covered by the title of the volume. Mr. Arnold Wright, the Editor-in-Chief, is to be highly complimented on his review of the early history and development of Hongkong, Macao and the Treaty Ports of China, which occupies the first hundred pages of the book. It has been compiled from original materials preserved at the India Office, the British Museum and other national institutions, and forms a highly interesting and instructive narrative to which additional interest is given by photographic reproductions of ancient maps, old prints and paintings. We can best indicate the comprehensive and valuable character of the more detailed descriptions of the places covered by the book by mentioning some of the features in the Hongkong section. Besides an excellent description of the Colony by Mr. E. A. Cartwright, the Assistant Editor, there are articles on the Local Legislature, the Courts, the Law (by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), on Finance, by the Hon. Mr. A. M. J. Bateson-Wright; Public Works, by the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works; on Posts, Cables and Telephones; on the Flora, by Mr. S. T. Dunn; on the Fauna by Mr. J. C. Kershaw and Staff-Sergeant Kenneth H. Jones, R.N.; the Sanitary Board, by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper; the Harbour and its Shipping, by Commander Basil Taylor, R.N.; Harbour Master, Sport, by Mr. J. W. Baines, Health and Hospitals, by Dr. J. M. Atkinson; Police, Prisoners and Fire Brigade, by Captain F. W. Lyons; Navy, Army and Volunteers (the article on the Volunteer Corps being contributed by Lt. Col. Chapman, the commandant). There are also articles on the Foreign Trade, of China; on the I.M. Customs, on the Currency, on the tea, silk and cotton industries, on the Ceremonies and Customs of the Chinese (by Mr. J. W. Teo), on Chinese characters (by James B. Wong, B.A.); articles on the religious organisations by men well qualified to write on the subject; on social life, on the Press, on Meteorology, on Railways, and many other subjects. This list however will be sufficient to indicate the

magnitude and comprehensive character of the work which in many respects will form a handsome reference volume of permanent interest and value.

It only remains for us to add with regard to the printing of the book, which was done by the well-known London firm of James Truscott and Son, Limited, who also produced the illustrations blocks, that it is a triumph of the printer's art on which the firm is to be highly complimented.

## CURIOUS NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

SAIGON COURT AND A SHANGHAI CASE. A new-paper libel case to which the public at Saigon had eagerly looked forward, came to a lame conclusion on April 19, at a sitting of the Criminal Court there. The persons concerned are all connected with the press. The prosecutor was M. Chollot, formerly an engineer to the French Municipality at Shanghai, but now holding a post on the management of the *Echo de Chine*, a newspaper at that port. The defendants were M. Tapernoux, the manager of the *Courrier de Chine*, and M. Catinadan, the manager of the *Mirior*—both of these journals being published at Shanghai. The indictment stood for libelling the prosecutor through newspapers. The case arose in this wise. In the latter part of 1908, the municipal water works reservoir within the French concession at Shanghai, the construction of which was superintended by the prosecutor in his capacity as municipal officer, was found to be flawed and to be defective in workmanship.

SHARP COMMENT. The two journals in question (the *Courrier* and the *Mirior*) commented sharply on this, and blamed the prosecutor, the imputation being that he knew the construction work to be faulty, but winked at it. The prosecutor brought his libel suit before the French consular Court at Shanghai. The court held that the alleged libels were not directed against the prosecutor as a private person. There were, so to speak, justifiable comments on him in his actions as a public officer employed on public works. In short, criticism on the prosecutor's conduct in his official capacity, was allowable, and was in this case borne out by the evidence. The prosecutor lost the case. The defendants then decided to bring up the case before the Criminal Court at Saigon, under an old French Law bearing the date of 1891. Failure, again awaited him on a point of law.

DEFENDANTS' COUNSEL pointed out that the Criminal Court at Saigon had no jurisdiction to try crimes committed by French subjects in China, and quoted from sundry laws to prove this. M. Tapernoux, would not hear of the case being laid aside on a technical point, but declared through counsel his readiness to prove his own and to produce witnesses to prove his charges against the prosecutor. The attorney-general, however, upheld the objection raised by counsel, and pointed out that the proper course should have been to appeal against the decision of the Shanghai Court. The Court's judgment was that it had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the case, the prosecutor being cast in costs.

Commenting on the result of the case, *The Opinion* says that while admitting that the Court could have come to no other decision, it regrets that the case could not have been thoroughly gone into. The Saigon public would then see the uses to which the public money is sometimes put at Shanghai. *The Courier* *Saigonensis* remarks that this case was swayed by political and party considerations. *The Echo* and the *Courrier* take opposite sides in politics.

## COMING PLAYS IN LONDON.

The London correspondence of the *Pioneer* writes: In the theatrical world the managers are all hopeful that Easter will put an end to the very bad times they are going through. With the exception of "Our Miss Gibbs" at the Gaiety, no play in London is now filling a theatre. Even "A Englishman's Home" seems to have lost much of its attraction with the end of the great Territorial recruiting campaign. Prospects for Easter are, however, not so bright as in America, this play has been rehearsing since a new political play, Mr. Otto Stuart, at the Kingsway, who has taken management, has joined Miss L. Ashwell in management, and has taken "The Star" production of "The School for Scandal" before Easter. Mr. George Alexander is busy rehearsing a light comedy written by Mr. Mason, the M.P. and novelist; "The Devil" is being prepared at the Adelphi; Cyril Maude has a new play ready to replace "The Flag Lieutenant"; Mr. Tom B. Davis is rehearsing "A Persian Princess" in a fortnight. Chorus Girl is to be produced in a fortnight at the Vaudeville. This great crop of new plays means that a great number of the old productions have collapsed, or are playing to small houses. The *Walton* and the *Aldwych* both have blue paper pasted over their announcement boards. No one seems to have the courage, in these hard times, to finance a venture at these very unlucky, though new and beautiful, theatres. The minor members of Miss Marie Dressler's Company left London by a very silly lady's season after a week's run of a very silly play at the Aldwych, it is being helped by a public subscription. Yet in spite of all these changes and the immense amount of money which must have been lost in theatrical speculation during the past year, the old Shaftesbury Theatre is being restored at a cost of between £2,000 and £3,000, and a new theatre is to be built in Shaftesbury Avenue.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 6th at 12.25 p.m. The barometer has risen moderately over E. Japan and N. China, and fallen slightly over W. Japan and S. China.

A shallow depression is situated over W. Japan, and a low pressure trough lies to the North of the S. coast of China. The pressure is high to the N.E. of Japan, and relatively so over N.W. China. Fresh N.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and fresh S.W. and variable winds along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—Hongkong & Neighbourhood: N.E. winds fresh. South coast of China between 10° and 15° N. and 105° and 110° E. Same as No. 1. Tonkong and Lanchow. Same as No. 1. Sonna coast of China between 15° and 20° N. and 105° and 110° E. Same as No. 1. S.W. and variable winds, fresh; squally, probably some thunder showers.

## HANKOW RACE MEETING.

These races took place on the 26th, 27th and 28th ult. The heat on the opening day was excessive. Heavy rain fell the previous day, but the course quickly dried up and the times were good. The results were as follows:—SPRING CUP—Value \$150. For all Ponies. Once round.

Mr. Scipio's Othello (O'Connell) 152 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. A.N.R. Zagada (Chelaglin) 155 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Ewo's Abdul Aswas (Gegg) 149 lbs. ... 3

Also ran—Adjedan, Acrobaticus, Palo Babi, Longbill, Moritz, Nassau.

PART-MUTUEL CUP—Value \$150. For all ponies. Half a mile.

Mr. Lash Ma Hagow's Bantam (Chalmers) 150 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Scipio's Brutus (Tokmakoff) 158 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Elton's Heather (O'Connell) 155 lbs. ... 3

Also ran—Fanzai, Moech, Daffodil, Payata. MAIDEN STAKES—Value \$150—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Arduska's Alimudl (Moss) 152 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. A.N.R. Zagada (Chelaglin) 149 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Scipio's Bigger (Meyer) 155 lbs. ... 3

Alimudl won in a canter in the record time of 1.32.4.5.

Also ran—Widukind, Wait-a-Minit, Vals, Max, Thermos, Redstart, Cryptic, Gladiator.

GERMAN CUP—Presented by German residents in Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. For Griffins. To be won twice consecutively, or three times in all, by Griffins, the best side property of the same owner, or owners.

Once round.

Mr. Pagiva's Naesauer (Huschelath) 158 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Lueren's Donar (Owner) 155 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Scipio's Lago (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. ... 3

Also ran—Fanzai, Moech, Daffodil, Payata, Bradenham, The Duffer, Acrobaticus.

The winning horse had one solitary backer in the Part-mutuel, which paid 7/47.

LOTT-BY CUP—Value \$150. For all ponies. One mile and a half.

Mr. Ewo's Longbill (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Ewo's Abdul Aswas (Gegg) 149 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. A.N.R. Zagada (Chelaglin) 155 lbs. ... 3

Time 3.22.5. Won by 2 lengths. Also ran Pulcinella, Palo Babi, Adjedan, Missouri.

SHAPAO CUP—Value \$150. For all ponies. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Scipio's Othello (O'Connell) 152 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Scipio's Elger (Meyer) 155 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Klon's Payata (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. ... 3

Only three starters for the race and as expected, Othello won comfortably by several lengths. Time 2.45.3.5.

CHINESE RACE CLUB CUP—For all Ponies. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Arduska's Alimudl (Moss) 157 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Evrika's Vopros (Chelaglin) 149 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Lash Ma Hagow's Bantam (Chalmers) 154 lbs. ... 3

Time 1.49, another record. Also ran Widukind, Wait-a-Minit, Heather, Brutus.

BRITISH CUP—Presented by British Residents in Hankow, For Griffins—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Scipio's Lago (Tokmakoff) ... 1  
Mr. Klon's Gladiator (Bouchard) ... 2  
Mr. Klon's Acrobaticus (Moss) ... 3

Time 3.38.4.5. Also ran—Donar, Redstart, Cryptic, Brightling, Pallet, Zeno, Bantam.

SECOND DAY. A heavy rain-storm prevailed on Monday night and continued all Tuesday morning. The course at Hankow was in anything but good condition but a liberal sprinkling of sand did much to alleviate matters.

HANKOW DERBY—One mile and a half.

Mr. Arduska's Alimudl (Moss) 152 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Lee's Missouri (Bouchard) 155 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Scipio's Lago (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. ... 3

Time 3.38.4.5. Also ran—Lira, Brightling, Redstart, Pallet, Bantam.

SWISS CUP—Presented by Swiss residents in Hankow and Hanyang. For all ponies—One mile and a quarter.

Sir Rhodan's Pulcinella (Giuliani) 152 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Scipio's Othello (O'Connell) 152 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Ewo's Abdul Aswas (Gegg) 149 lbs. ... 3

Time 2.58.2.5. Also ran—Acrobaticus, Palo Babi, Zagada.

LADIES PUSS—Once round.

Mr. Evrika's Vopros (Chelaglin) 149 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Elton's Heather (O'Connell) 153 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Weeks' Longbill (Tokmakoff) 159 lbs. ... 3

Time 2.21.3.5. Also ran—Fanzai, Bantam, Moritz, Payata.

FRENCH CUP—Presented by French Residents in Hankow. For Griffins. One mile.

Mr. Renan's Daffodil (O'Connell) 149 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Ewo's Kelpie (Gegg) 152 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Ewo's Cryptic (Stewart) 152 lbs. ... 3

Time 2.22.3.5. Also ran—Vals, Vinaris, Bradenham, Max, Nassauer, Wait-a-Minit, Moech, Widukind, Zeno.

TAIKOO YANTZEH CUP—Presented by Captains, Officers and Engineers of the China Navigation Co., Ltd. One mile.

Mr. Evrika's Vopros (Chelaglin) 154 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Scipio's Othello (O'Connell) 157 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Lash Ma Hagow's Bantam (Chalmers) 154 lbs. ... 3

Time 2.20.2.5. Also ran Fanzai, Moritz. HUPPER CUP—One mile and a half.

Mr. Weeks' Longbill (Tokmakoff) 159 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Ewo's Abdul Aswas (Gegg) 149 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Lee's Missouri (Pouchard) 15 lbs. ... 3

Time 3.39.4.5. Also ran Uro and Payata.

RUSSIAN CUP—Presented by Russian Residents in Hankow. For Griffins. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Klon's Gladiator (Bouchard) 150 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Lueren's Donar (Owner) 150 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Ewo's Kelpie (Gegg) 147 lbs. ... 3

Time 3.00.3.5. Also ran—Cryptic, Redstart, Lago, Acrobaticus, Gidra, Pallet.

HANKOW STAKES—A forced entry for all Ponies entered at this meeting—One mile and a quarter.

Sir Rhodan's Pulcinella (Giuliani) 152 lbs. ... 1  
Mr. Arduska's Alimudl (Moss) 152 lbs. ... 2  
Mr. Scipio's Brutus (Tokmakoff) 158 lbs. ... 3

Time 2.59.1.5. Also ran—Zagada, Moech, Missouri, Palo Babi.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Yingchow*, left Shanghai on the 6th inst., and is due here on the 9th inst.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoise, Lait Chamoise and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamoise will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents (455)

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[36]

## SHANGHAI RACES.

Analysis of wins and places of owners, jockeys, and ponies at the recent meeting, are as under:—

OWNERS.			
Messrs Toog and Speelmann	3	2	4
Mr Buxey	3	1	1
Mr Bullus	3	1	1
Mr Wingard	3	1	1
Mr Beverley	2	2	1
Mr Barclay	2	1	1
Mr Neep	2	1	1
Mr John Peel	1	3	2
Mr Saxo-Borussia	1	2	2
Mr Dick-Turpin	1	2	1
Mr Hasty	1	1	1
Mr Fash	1	1	1
Mr W. G. Pirie	1	1	1
Mr Durgor	1	1	1
Messrs Morris and Ayscough	1	1	1
Mr Mao Watt	1	1	1
Mr Argentino	1	1	1
Mr Jodmore	1	3	1
Mr Thimble	1	1	1
Mr Oswald	1	1	1
Mr Fern	1	1	3
Mr Kannel	1	1	1
Mr Macgregor	1	1	1
Mr Hays	1	1	1
Mr N. W. Hickling	1	1	1
Mr Elms	1	1	1















